

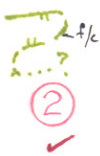


MAP EXPLANATION

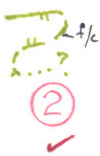
 Faults mapped by Gay and Anne (1958, and unpublished field maps), dashed where approximately located.

 Faults mapped by Donnelly-Nolan and Champion (1987), dotted where concealed; bar and ball on downthrown side.

 Recently active faults mapped by Bryant (this report), based on air photo interpretation and limited field mapping (indicated by f/c and date). Solid line indicates well-defined features, dashed where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed; queries indicate additional uncertainty; hachures indicate extent and direction scarp faces.

②
✓



Locality referred to in text.

 Fault is well-defined and/or was verified as exhibiting geomorphic evidence of latest Pleistocene to Holocene displacement by Bryant (this report).

NV

Fault is not well-defined and/or was not verified as exhibiting geomorphic evidence of latest Pleistocene to Holocene displacement by Bryant (this report).

KEY TO FAULTED AND UNFAULTED DEPOSITS

	-deposit offset	H - Holocene	L - late Pleistocene
	-deposit not offset	Q - Quaternary	b - bedrock

GEOMORPHIC FEATURES INDICATIVE OF FAULT REGENCY AND/OR LOCATION, BASED ON AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND FIELD MAPPING BY BRYANT (THIS REPORT)

b - bench	dov - drainage offset vertically or exhibits "wineglass" configuration
bd - beheaded drainage	F - open, linear fissure associated with scarp; unfilled.
bie - break in slope	fs - faceted spur
cd - closed depression	pa - ponded alluvium
dd - deflected drainage	t - tonal lineament
rl - right lateral	tr - trough
ll - left lateral	
dno - drainage not offset	

Figure 2b (to FER-224). Potentially active faults in the Tule Lake study area, based on available mapping of others and selected air photo interpretation by Bryant (this report).